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TWO CENTS.

INFORMALLY AGREED

The Democratic Tariff Conferees Reach an Understanding.

MANY DETAILS YET TO ARRANGE

General Outline of the Schedules Determined Upon.

&UCAR, COAL AND IRON

The democrats of the tariff conference have informally agreed among themselves and the question is now how the Senate will regard the agreement. Of course there is no official agreement until the republicans have been called in and a formal vote has been taken The fact is that the democrats have got together on a plan of settlement which they are willing to submit to the Senate. Even when they have decided to agree and know the lines of the agreement there is a great deal of work to be done concerning matters not especially in controversy, but which have to be adjusted as a part of the report. For this reason an official announcement of an agreement is not to be expected at once. Unfounded Stories.

Stories were started last night the purport of which was that Mr. Cleveland had sat down on the whole agreement, and that, therefore, the whole thing was "busted." These stories grew out of ignorance of the true situation and consequent misinterpretation of certain statements made. The uncertainty in the reports given out as to whether it was coal or iron ore that was to go on the free list gave rise to the impression that there was a fight in conference over this question which might be fatal to the agreement, when, as a matter of fact, it was only a matter of choice almost with-

out contest.

If it were not for the repeated declaration on the part of the supporters of the Senate bill that the Senate conferees would never consent to any change in their bill the result of the conference might properly be regarded as a drawn battle. After all that has passed, however, any yielding on the part of the Senate is somewhat of a victory for the House, and so nearly an equally balanced compromise as has been reached is a decided House victory. As Cleveland stood with the House in this matter, it is a victory for him, too. matter, it is a victory for him, too.

Compromise Favorable to the Senate. Laying aside all considerations of personal pride of opinion, wherein the House and Cleveland are the victors, the compromise is much more favorable to the Senate could have been expected if the tariff

had had a larger majority in

m which to draw their sup-fre bill as reconstructed ether Senate is a question grough the prove that the reformer. port. Whether Senate is a can get through the prove yet to be settled. It ma, gift that has come from the Senators is a Greek horse and was shift the opposition on to the shoulde. other Senators and relieve Gorman, Smit et al. from the responsibility of killing the kill without making its death less certain. The friends of the measure are sanguine, however, and have perfect confidence in the sincerity of both Gorman and Smith. Senator Irby, who was telegraphed for,

has returned, and it is claimed that he will vote for the bill. However this may be, the agreement in conference by no means se greement in conference by no means set-tles it that the bill will go through the Senate. There are still many rocks to be avoided and the danger is not over until the harborage has been reached. Sugar, Coal and Iron. The House people do not get all they

were contending for, but they have not been compelled to surrender completely to the Senate, as it was declared they would have to, and anything short of a surrender is in a measure a victory. The present arrangement will result in a bill not exactly like either the House or the Senate bill, The sugar schedule contained in the Sen

The sugar schedule contained in the Sen-ate bill is reckoned to have given the sugar trust about 40-100 protection. The com-promise schedule is just half that. The House made both coal and iron free. The In the compromise agreement coal is free The Other Schedules.

As to the other schedules there is a great deal of guess work, but it is believed that in a general way the more important ones will In the woolen schedule the line is drawn about half way between the House and Senate. In some of the higher grades of goods practically the Senate rates obtain, while on the cheaper grades of goods the rates are practically those of the House. In the schedule generally the duties are about half way between the low rates of the House and the higher rates in the Senate. In many items of the chemical schedule the House yields to the Senate. In the metal schedule the Senate rates are preserved for the most part. In the cotton schedule there are some reductions under the Senate rates and a slight change in the form. The glass schedule is considerably lower than in the Senate bill. Cotton bagging is free. Barb and plushes and velvets stand about wher the Senate put them, and there is no ma-terial cut in silks. The House rate of a dollar a gallon tax on whisky and the Senate extension of the bonded period stand. Today's Sessions.

The tariff conferees remained in session until a few minutes past 12 o'clock, and when they adjourned the Senate conferess proceeded to the President's room, where they held a private consultation free from interference or interruption.

A report, however, soon gained general firculation to the effect that an agreement had been absolutely arrived at, and that it was on the lines of the understanding which was reached last night that iron ore should be made free, coal made dutiable at 40 cents per ton, and that the compromise sugar schedule should stand.

The indications point to the verification of this latter report. The republican members of the conference had not received any formal notification to attend a meeting, but they had received an intimation that a full conference would be held this afternoon, and immediately began consultations with the leaders on that side of the chamber, apparently with the view of preparing themselves for the final conflict, which they themselves for the final conflict, which they believe to be at hand.

Cleveland until 10:30 o'clock last night, Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle and other cabiret officers belog present, and the prospective tariff agreement was fully gone

conferees, when seen, stated that since the first neeting today he believed an agree-ment was in sight. Coal and iron ore, he added, had not yet been settled, but the main features of the bill would be agreed

upon, so that the republicans could be call-ed in temorrow. Conferences Between Conservatives. During the recess of the conferees there were conferences between leading conservative Senators, and the impression prevailed that the manufacturing schedules were being considered. A copy of the tariff bill, which had been in the hands of Senators Gorman, Murphy, Vest and Jones, was From internal revenue, \$524,312; customs, taken into another room, where Senators \$589,027; miscellaneous, \$41,848.

Gorman, Brice and Murphy held a consulta-tion. Senator Smith was sent for, but was not about the Capitol.

At the zoon recess of the tariff conference one of the House corferees stated that the reports of presidential interference with the prospective agreement effected yesterday were not warranted, and that nothing had been suggested at the conference today to been suggested at the conference teday to indicate any executive influence. The intimation was made, however, that a good many minor obstacles had been encounter-ed today.

The Conservative Conference.

The conference of the conservative members of the Senate with the democratic Senate conferees developed the fact that the Senate conferees had encountered obstacles in the metal, woolen and other schedules of such a character that they did not feel justified in proceeding further without consulting the conservative Sena-ters. Senators Gorman, Brice and Murphy were present during the earlier part of this interview, and Senator Smith joined them later, and a full statement of the situation of the demands of the House was made. While the details cannot be learned, it is understood that the House members de-manded very liberal concessions on the many articles in the metal and woolen schedules, and also in earthenware and

glassware. The conservatives after remaining in sension for an hour and a half came to a decision as to what they would be willing to do in these matters, and placed their reply in the hands of the Senate conferees, who took it with them to the afternoon session of the conference. One of the conservative Senators said afterward that the further proceedings of the conference would depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the proposition of the conservatives, and that the result would be known today.

It was also ascertained after the close of

this meeting that it was developed at the tariff conference this forencen that there had been a misunderstanding as to yes-It looked very much like a failure to agree for a time, but after more or less ar-

gument a tentative arrangement was made,

and the meeting with the conservatives de-One of the conservative Senators is an thority for the statement that the decision which the conservatives reached was that they would not accept any material reduc-tions on any of the items in the disputed schedules, and that this is the answer which they made to the House demand. He says that this demand also includes liberal concessions on the cotton schedule, in ad-dition to those mentioned above.

TO BE INVESTIGATED

What Major Moore Says About the Police

His Attention Called to It by Assistant Attorney Pugh and Lieut. Gessford.

James L. Pugh, jr., special assistant attorney for the District of Columbia, who prosecutes District cases in the Police Court, made a move, yesterday, which called Maj. Moore's attention to the evidence which, in all probability, will result in an investigation. The case of Sam Newton, the colored man arrested for alleged va-

"ancy, and that of Mrs. Bergmann for an

violation of the Sunday law, brought dence of the police, indicating out the eva- mething wrong. It tended that there was so. not a combined effort to show that there is ... being made on the part of , ore the fault do their sworn duty. Just wh les may, perhaps, be settled by a povestigation.

Mr. Pugh, after hearing the evidence of the officers in the cases, concluded that some action on the part of the police department was necessary. He thought that Maj. Moore should, at least, know what was going on, and so he sent him the following: Mr. Pugh's Letter.

"I desire to call your attention to a prac tice that has recently grown up among the officers of the police force, which, to say the least, is very demoralizing, and impairs to me in the prosecution of cases.

"Owing to the factional fights and per-sonal feuds existing between members of the force, it frequently occurs that some member of the force will take the stand in behalf of the defense, and do everything in his power to prevent a conviction, some-times going so far as to swear that the rep-utation for truth and veracity of the officer is bad, and that he would not believe him

Two instances of the same and fagrant character, occurred yesterday, and I think that your department ought to take some action in this matter, as it is on the increase, and, if allowed to continue,

in this court."

In addition to this Lieut. J. W. Gessford wrote Maj. Moore a letter calling his attention to the facts which were shown in the Police Court case in connection with Policeman Gelabert, whom Officer Bryan said he would not believe under oath. Officer Gelabert was transferred from the fourth precinct some time ago because of fourth precinct some time ago because his alleged misconduct in connection w a contemplated whisky raid. What Major Moore Says.

Maj. Moore, speaking to a Star reporter this morning, said he had not heard of the Gelabert case until the proceedings in court

Concerning Judge Taylor's remarks yes-terday Maj. Moore said he thought the police had as much right to criticise the court as the court did to criticise the force. There is no inducement offered to policethe number of cases he makes has nothing to do with his promotion.

"The matter will be thoroughly investigated," said the major, after Mr. Pugh's letter had been discussed, "and then it will be seen where the wrong lies, and it will

be rectified as promptly as possible."

Maj. Moore will probably see the Com missioners before taking any action in the

In view of the uncertain state of our own corn crop, the following report, dated August 1, to the Department of State from Consul Crittenden at Mexico, is of interest. "Up to the 1st of July it was thought the corn crop would be a failure and entail much suffering, and make further demands upon the treasury of this country to supply from the United States the deficiency, in from the United States the deficiency, in order to save many persons from starvation. In July heavy rains fell over the greater part of this republic—even when no fains had fallen for several years. It is now believed that more than half a crop will be grown. The railroad officials have been encouraged to the belief that their business will be much improved by the late rains. The rainy season was almost two months later than last season."

The Navy Department is informed that the floating calsson gate to the dry dock at the Mare Island navy yard capsized yesterday just after the Thetis had taken the place in the dock vacated by the Marion, and that the work at the yard will remain practically at a standstill until the calsson gate is repaired.

National bank notes received for redemp-

HAWAII RECOGNIZED

Administration Does Justice After a Month's Delay.

LETTERS TO PRESIDENT DOLE

Boutelle's Resolution Will Not Be Considered.

KEEPING IT SECRET

The President has formally recognized the republic of Hawaii, and in so doing has performed an act of tardy justice. Minister Willis was prompt in his recognition of the new Hawaiian government to the full extent of his powers, and communicated his action to Washington at the first opportunity. Although the Secretary of State received telegraphic notice from San Francisco of Minister Willis' action nearly a month ago, he did not receive the full mail reports of the installation of the new government until July 30.

These showed that Minister Willis had written the Hawaiian minister of foreign effairs as follows:

"I hereby, as far as I have the right so to do, extend to the republic of Hawaii the recognition accorded its predecessor, the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands. I do this in the belief that I represent the President of the United States, to whom, as the executive chief of the government, my action in the premises will b promptly submitted for his approval." Minister Willis' action has been discussed at several cabinet meetings, but no decision

was reached until Tuesday, when Secre-tary Gresham, under the direction of the President, sent a formal note to the minister approving his course. The same day Secretary Gresham ad-

dressed a note to Mr. Hastings, the Ha-waiian charge d'affairesin this city, saying that the President formally recognized him as the charge d'affaires of the republic of Secretary Gresham refuses to make pub-lic the text of either of these letters. Mr.

Hastings, naturally, declined to give out the letters he received. It is understood that the President extends to the new republic the good wishes of the United States.

The action of the government in this mat The action of the government in this matter first became known late yesterday afternoon, when Secretary Gresham went to the Capitol and personally informed Senator Gray and Representative McCreary, chairmen of the committees on foreign affairs. It is intimated that it was not intended that the public should be informed for several days, and that it would be reserved for an occasion when the matter was in debate here. occasion when the matter was in debate be-fore one of the houses of Congress. It was to be spring as a surprise upon Representa-tive Boutelle, or some other Congressman, after he had finished an attack on the ad-ministration for withholding recognition. This story is mere gossip, and its only basis Fresham seems to be very much displeased oday over the publication this morning of

It is said that although the members of the administration think that Minister Willis was too precipitate in his action, they concluded that it would meet the approval of the American people, and that further delay in its approval would be an impolitic move. The formal recognition was unmove. The formal recognition was un-doubtedly hastened, however, by the action of Representative Boutelle in endeavoring to have Congress recognize the Hawaiian government without waiting the action of e executive on the question.

Administration's Side.

by the friends of the adminis It is stated , time has the President tration that at no oht of withholding entertained any thous nable time, not dent Dole and the other members of the admi. tion long in dcubt as to his views and puposes with respect to the new government. Friends of the President who shared his views and approved his course in disavow-ing the action of our representatives in Hawaii prior to and during the revolution a republican or representative one in any proper or just sense, but an oligarchy, but they say that, nevertheless, it is a de facto government, and as such has been recognized by the President.

This has been done by sending to Mr. Willis his credentials, accrediting him to the new government, which was necessary

from the fact that he is at present ac-credited to the provisional government, which no longer exists. The proceedings as to the legation here were simple and as to the legation here were simple and formal. Minister Thurston on starting for Hawaii had left Secretary Hastings as charge d'affaires ad interim for the provisional government of Hawaii. By the same mail which conveyed to the State Department Mr. Willis' notice that he had recog-nized the new republic of Hawaii. Mr. Hastings received his credentials as charge d'affaires ad interim for the republic. These were from Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian min-ister of foreign affairs, directed to Secretary Gresham. Mr. Hastings laid his credentials before the State Department, and day be-fore yesterday received the usual notice stating that the department had received his credentials and recognized him as the ad interim representative of the Hawaiian republic. The note was couched in the regular formal style in which the department recognizes all charges assuming direction of the business of a legation. Mr. Hastings will therefore look after Hawaiian affairs here until Minister Thurston returns, which

will probably be after the congressional elections next October. Ethies of Correspondence.

Chairman McCreary of the House committee on foreign affairs says that it is not customary to give publicity to diplomatic ination. Consequently the letter to President Dole will not be made public until sufficient time has passed for its reception, when a copy will be forwarded to Congress, with a copy of the message received from him. This is the gonal course of diplomatic procedeure, but the fact that the existence of the correspondence has become known may induce the President to make it public.
There is a parallel between Brazil and Hawaii in these latest developments. form of government a resolution was in-troduced in the House by Mr. McCreary, now chairman of the foreign affairs com-pittee, for recognition, the democrats think-ing that President Harrison delayed action unreasonably. Before the committee could take action on the resolution, however, Congress was notified that the President had

Hawaiian Commission. If the mission of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's emissarles who arrived here a few days ago was to defeat the recognition of the rew republican government they have had their long trip for their pains and may as well long trip for their pains and may as well pack up their "duds" and return to their throneless mistress. The recognition of President Dole's government is the last nail in the coffin of the Hawaiian inoparchy and closes the "incident" so far as that branch of the case is cycterned. There is still a possibility that the President may feel that Mrs. Dominis is entitled to some indemnity for the loss of her sovereignty and that he may appeal to Congress for an appropriation for her benefit. As that is believed by many to be the primary object of the trip of her loyal commissioners to Washington tion today, \$243,491. Government receipts: of her loyal commissioners to Washington it is possible that they will prolong their tay for a few days. This is now the only

course still open to the President in his virtuous policy of "righting a great wrong." The Boutelie Resolution. When the committee on foreign affairs

met today Chairman McCreary announced the action of the President. This announcerient did not have the effect, however, of withdrawing Mr. Boutelle's resolution. The republican members of the committee maintained that the President's action did not affect the status of the resolution, and that it was still in order and desirable for Congress to extend its greetings to the

republic.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Van Voorhis, Hitt, Blair and Draper of the republicans and by Mr. Geary, who continued to support the resolution. Another forcible speech was made by him in advocacy of action by Congress, which, he said, should be taken without reference to the executive's course, if for no other reason than the effect it would have in quieting business uncertainty in the islands. Mr. VanVoorhis advocated the resolution, saying the presence of the royalist envoys in Washington and the purpose of their mis-Washington and the purpose of their mis-sion, which no one seemed to comprehend, furnished the ground for much of the dis-

Chairman McCreary took the ground that no action was necessary by Congress in view of the President's letter to President Dole. The republicans replied that no official notice had been given the committee that the President contemplated

mittee that the President contemplated taking any steps.

Mr. Tucker (Vz.) made a motion to lay the resolution on the table, and Mr. Hooker (Miss.) moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was carried—7 to 5—Messrs. Mc-Creary, Hooker, Tucker, Price, Everett, Money and Dinsmare voting for it, and Messrs. Blair, Hitt, Van Voorhis, Draper and Geary against it. This action is thought to end the resolution, for no more meetings of the committee are expected this session.

Personal Mention.

Mr. R. M. Bartleman, secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela, is in this city on leave of absence. Mr. E. L. Reckard, the private secretary to Postmaster General Bissell, has returned from his trip to Europe much benefited by

the sea voyage.

Mr. H. W. Van Senden, private secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury, has resumed his duties at the department after several weeks' absence in Kentucky and

COREAN SUPPLIES

Secretary Gresham Uncertain How to Comply With a Request.

The First Information He Had That There Was Any Suffering in the Hermit Kingdom.

Secretary Gresham has received the application from the Christian Herald of New York, referred to in the morning dispatches, for a government ship to transport 1,000 barrels of flour to Corea. This is the first notice the department has had that any unexists in the hermit kingdom. Assuming that it is true, the officials do not see how so small a quantity of grain, which the Coreans scarcely know how to use, will be 12,000,000 people. To complicate the situation, it is said that the Chinese and Japanese soldiers now occupy Corea and are generally living on the country, so that any supplies sent to the people might finally fall into the hands of the foreign soldiery.

Secretary Gresham has not yet disposed of the application, and it will certainly be difficult to comply with. The only war yessel ready for service at San Francisco is the Charleston, and vessels of her class are not adapted to the carriage of freight on long years when all greens room is need. not adapted to the carriage of freight on long voyages, when all spare room is needed for coal. There is a precedent for such action in the case of the Constellation, which carried a cargo of potatoes to Ireland many years ago, to relieve the famine-stricken people, but she was a large sailing vessel and could carry a heavy freight. An affort was made during the Russian famine course a war vessel to carry over suptions of the United States, but so unplies It. The Correct to the trip, steamer was charted.

The Coreas Legation. The officials of the Core in legation are themselves taking steps looking to the shipment to Corea of any supplies that . nay be denated by the people of this country. this purpose the good offices of the American Trading Company of New York have been invoked, and it has been asked to look been invoked, and it has been asked to look after the practical details of the movement. This company, however, owns no steamers, but has branch houses in Corea, Japan and China. Replying to the request, it has promised to do everything possible to promote the movement. The legation officials have telegraphed to San Francisco making inquiry as to the rates &c. for securing a inquiry as to the rates, &c., for securing a vessel to carry the donations to Corea, but as yet no answer has been received. Mr. Ye Sung Soo, the minister, appreciates the sentiments which act at the American people in remembering the suffering people of his native country and will thankfully acknowledge all donations received. It is hoped that the response to the appeal for aid will be very generous, and that the ves-sel going to Corea will have an abundant cargo. Promises of aid have been received from a member of the New York chamber of commerce. Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, for-merly chief clerk of the Department of State, is assisting the minister in the correlief movement.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE. she is Co-Operating With Us in the Bluefields Trouble.

The advices from London to the effect that Great Britain is co-operating with the United States in Bluefields, Nicaragua, are fully confirmed at the State Department. At the time of the first outbreak in Bluefields, when British marines were landed on the Bluff, the British government assured Mr. Bayard, our ambassador at London, that their only purpose was to protect the lives and property of British and other forcirc citizens, and not to occupy the country by taning advantage of the protectorate clause of the trees of Managua. Since then the two nations have harmoniously, animated by a desire see harmoniously, animated by a desire some kind of stable and sufficient government established over the reservation, and even in this Great Britain has allowed the United States. United States to take the initiative. It is believed that the recent defeat sustained by believed that the recent defeat sustained by Clarence, the Mosquito chief, was caused by the desertion of the Jamaica negroes from his forces on account of the peremptory notice from the British naval commander that if they participated in the fray he would withdraw protection from them. The object of Gen. Barrios' mission to England is to secure a modification not of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but of the treaty of Managua, by virtue of which the British protectorate exists. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is between the United States and Great Britain, and Nicaragua is not a party to it. It is understood that the purpose of Gen. Barrios is to secure an amendment of the treaty so as to recognize the right of the treaty so as to recognize the right of Nicaragua to assert her supremacy over the Mosquito reservation, while saving to the Mosquitoes the right of administering their ocal affairs under proper regulations.

Henry A. Winship, hardware merchant, Bradford, Vt., suspended with liabilities from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and assets about the

MORE HAWAII

Mr. Boutelle Has Something to Say About His Resolution.

A TILT WITH THE SPEAKER

The President's Action in Sending Troop Into Illinois.

MATTERS IN THE SENATE

In the House today a bill granting an American register to the steamer S. Oteri was passed.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine then arose to a

question of personal privilege. He called attention to the fact that on July 20 he had introduced a series of resolutions looking to the recognition of the new Hawaiian republic. The Speaker, he said, had held that the resolution was not privileged, and it had been referred to the committee on foreign affairs. At a meeting of that committee, according to the public prints, Mr. Geary was quoted as saying that he (Mr. Boutelle) had introduced the resolution for political purposes. Mr. Boutelle said he did not believe Mr. Geary had imputed such motives to him. He repudiated and such motives to him. He repudiated and denounced any such suggestion. He had acted in absolute good faith. He called attention to the fact, as stated in a special dispatch to the New York World this morning, that the President had formally recognized the Hawaiin republic. He quoted the words of the dispatch to the effect that the democrats were preparing to spring this upon the republicans "as a surprise." He was willing, he said, that the administration and committee on foreign affairs should get all the credit by springing a surprise and getting ahead of him.

He was proceeding rather impetuously to

He was proceeding rather impetuously to describe how Secretary Gresham "had sneaked up to the Capitol yesterday to inform Chairman McCreary of the administration's purpose," when Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio) called him to order for using disrespectful language toward a member of the cabinet while discussing a question of persoral privilege. soral privilege.

The Speaker warned Mr. Boutelle to keep within the rules.

Pennut Politics.

Mr. Boutelle then proceeded with great vigor to denounce the conduct of the administration in the Hawaiian affair as an exhibition of peanut politics. He declared that the "policy of infamy," which was an outrage upon the public honor, had been fittingly carried to the end. In the name of the people, of popular government, of free-dom and of the sentiment in the breasts of American people which recognized the struggles for liberty the world over, he asked the House to repudiate this whole turbulent and malodorous affair, and now to express to the new republic its cordial The Speaker Takes a Hand.

"regular order," and the Speaker held that Mr. Boutelle's statement did not constitute a question of personal privilege. Mr. Boutelle, however, refused to submit, and was attempting to argue the question with the Speaker when the latter ordered him to take his seat, saying as he did so that the gen-tleman from Maine could not continuously tleman from Maine could not continuously and persistently disregard the rules. Under the guise of a question of personal privilege he had gone far beyond anything affecting himself personally, and he must know from his long experience that he had transgressed the rules. Mr. Boutelle did not bow to this repuke and decision until the Speaker again rather sharply ordered him to take his seat.

Chairman McCreary of the foreign affeign

Chairman McCreary of the foreign affairs committee tried to reply to Mr. Boutelle under the plea of a question of personal privilege, but he fared even worse than Mr. Boutelle. He was proceeding to justify the action of the committee when Mr. Boutelle asked him for a direct answer to the question as to whether his resolution has to whether his resolution. tion as to whether his resolution had acted upon.

acted upon.

Mr. McCreary parried the thrust by saying that the committee had done its full duty.

As he attempted then to go at son length into the Hawaii situation, Mr. Fithian' (Ill.) called him to order, saying that no question of privilege was involved. "Besides," said Mr. Fithian, disgustedly, "the House has had enough of this Hawaiian 'usiness."

The Speaker agreed with Mr. Fithian that Mr. Mc. reary's statement did not constitute a question of privilege and against this ruling Mr. Mc. reary vainly protested.
"Mr. Boutelle c. arged improper motives against the commit." urged Mr. Mc. Creary.
"In what way?" asked the Speaker.
"By his manner and words," replied Mr.

McCreary.
"I withdraw the manner," interjects. 1 Mr Boutelle amid a howl of laughter from all over the hall. "The gentleman from Kentucky has manner enough for both of us." Mr. Fithian insisted on his point of order, and Mr. McCreary on the chair's ruling war reluctantly obliged to take his seat. In the morning hour Mr. Meyer (La.) from the committee on militia, again called up the bill to promote the efficiency of

the militia, which was under consideration for a short time yesterday. The bill placed every able-bodied citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 in the militia, the organized forces to be known as the National Guard, the unirganized as "reserve militia."

Mr. Meyer in suport of the bill denied that the bill contemplated any attempt at na-tionalization.

Use of Troops Denounced. Mr. Fithian (Ill.) took occasion to denounce the action of the federal government on the occasion of the recent strike at Chicago in sending the federal troops into Illinois. He contended that it was one of the cardinal principles of the demo cratic faith that the federal government had no right to send troops into a state unless requested to do so by the governor of that state.

Mr. Meyer (La.), in reply, commended the action of the President, and his statement that he had kept strictly within the bounds of law was greated with appleause.

bounds of law was greeted with applause. Cannon Defends Cleveland. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) described the situation

in Chicago at the time the federal troops were ordered there. At that critical mo-'aent stepped in, as he had a right to do, under the of opposition from a democratic of Illinois the President had done his duty. The country said: "God bless him, what courage he has," and the republicans, viewing the fearless performance of his duty, had cried, "Amen." Upon this issue he should stand by the democratic executive.

(Republican applause) (Republican applause.)

Indorsed Altgeld's Course. Mr. Dunn of New Jersey opposed the bill, and Mr. Fithian, in concluding the debate,

posing the introduction of federal troops in Illinois over his protest. He maintained that the state of Illinois was capable of taking care of itself. From the time of the Constitution to the present day no democratic President of the United States, said he, had ever before flown in the teeth of the Constitution and invaded a state with

devoted to bills reported from the commit tee on claims.

Mr. Kligore of Texas resisted the motion to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of private claims.

THE SENATE. There were many vacancies in the ranks

of the Senate when it was called to order By unanimous consent the House the relief of Louis Pelham was passed. A Senate joint resolution to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington

Railway Company was greed to.

The House biil modifying and partly repealing the section of the Revised Statutes requiring proof of subsequent loyalty before pensions are granted to veterans of the Mexicap, war as a prerequisite in any application for bounty land gave rise to discus-Sion and some opposition. In favoring the Vill Mr. George Geclared that there were very few of these claimants surviving and that the debt was a just one, and that payment was withheld simply because these man were afterward confederates. men were afterward confederates.

men were afterward confederates.

"It is simply to remove the last vestige of political disability against these old Mexican veterans, is it not?" inquired Mr. Hill.

Mr. Gecrge replied that it was and thanked Mr.Hill for stating it so pungently.

Mr. Platt opposed the bill, and said there were thousands of these old claims. If too much was being done for old soldiers, as was claimed by many democrats, he suggested that this would be a good place to call a halt.

call a halt.

Mr. Platt further expressed surprise that Mr. Platt further expressed surprise that attempts were made to rush the important measures through in what all hoped were the last hours of the session. He thereupon moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December. Pending this, however, the debate was allowed to run along, but, at 1:10 o'clock, Mr. Hoar made the point of orthest. Hoar made the point of order that there was a special order for the consideration of a private bill (for the relief of Holmes and Leathers) at 1 o'clock, and he demanded the

regular order.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Gray of Delaware, the Senate went into executive session, and at 1:40 p.m. adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

appointed today was twenty-two. Of this number sixteen were to fill vacancies caus-

Postmasters Appointed.

Total number of fourth-class postmaster

ed by death and resignations and the re-mainder by removal. PRAISES THE REFORM SCHOOL

Change Its Control. A Strong Indorsement of the Pres-

Attorney General Olney on the Attempt to

ent Management-No Excuse

for Experimenting. It was with much surprise that it was earned that an attempt was made to transfer the control of the reform school of the District of Columbia from the Attorney Gen-

eral and the board of trustees to the Coms of the District of Columbia, e est complaint or fault found with its present management, and the Commissioners themselves were surprised when it was brought to their attention by the trustees and promptly disclaimed all knowledge of such a thing being done, and stated that it was done without their knowledge, wish or the present management. Some irresponsiimpose upon Congress and get through legislation neither necessary nor desirable, and which would serve no good purpose.

No institution in the District has been more carefully and judiciously managed, and with better and greater results. The board of trustees is composed of well-known gentlemen of the District, who without reward or compensation of any kind, except that they are doing a noble work in the cause of humanity, give their time, intelligence and attentible to the school, and have brought it to a state of efficiency see have brought it to a state of efficiency sechave brought it to a state or emciency sec-cud to none of its character in this country, and it is the peer of any similar institution in the world. When the facts were fully presented to the committee the amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill making the transfer was promptly elim-

inated. The Attorney General, under whose con-trol the school is placed by law, and to whom the board of trustees report, wrote to Senator Gorman, who had charge of the bill; and, as showing his high appreciation of the work of the board and the great immanagement of the school, his letter is given in full. propriety of making any chang

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1894.
Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, Chairman subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
Sir: I inclose for your consideration a
copy of a letter to me from the board of
trustees of the reform school of the Distrustees of Columbia.

trustees of the reform school of the District of Columbia.

The letter seems to me to present convincing reasons why that portion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill referred to page 46, lines 13 to 23) should not be allowed to become a law. What is attempted is to practically eliminate from the institution that the properties of the propert supervision and supervision an after considerable investiga ion, to ascer-tain. It carnot be on the ground of petain. It cannot be on the ground of pecuniary interest because the property of the institution has been almost wholly contributed by the United States and not by the District of Columbia. It cannot be on the ground of any expected improvement in the administration of the institution. On the contrary, as I understand, not only is no fault found with the existing management, but it is universally commended for ment, but it is universally commended for the efficiency, economy and good judgment with which the affairs of the institution are conducted. Under these circumstances, the the United States, and its present manage-ment being all that could be desired, to transfer the title to the District Commisconsidering the great extent and variety of the Commissioners' present luties and func-tions, is wholly unlikely to prove a success. If I am rightly informed the Com-missioners are not responsible for the pro-posed legislation and believe it would operate only to make an entirely unnecessary addition to the labors of a board that is already overburdened. Very respectfully, RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney General.

Chinese Treaty in the Senate. The Senate made an effort to dispose of the Chinese treaty in the executive session

on account of the abof Senators who consideration of the treaty was postponed until then, and the Senate adjourned, after being in executive session only about half an hour. In the absence of Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, Senator Gray has charge of the treaty. He had begun to address the Senate on its merits when attention was called to the fact that there was no quorum present, and he suspended his remarks, to be

The President has granted a pardon to federal troops.

The morning hour expired without action on the bill, and at 2:15 p.m., under the special order, the remainder of the day was special order.

Alfred L. Gould, who, with his brother, was changed in the condition of the day was special order, the remainder of the day was special order.

Loeffler, watchman in Hyde's candy lactory, about three months ago, cut his throat in his cell in the Tombs today, and will probably die.

COL. PARSONS' DEATH

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterday's Star contained 28 cofumns

of advertisements, made up of 551 separate announce: ments. these advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Брасе.

Resumption of Captain Goodman's Trial.

SELF-DEFENSE TO BE HIS PLEA

A Point Dwelt on by the Govern-

ment.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COVINGTON, Va., August 3.-The trial of Capt. Thos. A. Goodman, charged with the murder of Col. H. C. Persons of Natural Bridge, was resumed this forenoon. Five more witnesses for the commonwealth were

examined up to the recess hour, at 12:30 The most important of these was Henry Moody, the head waiter at Gladys Irn, who witnessed a portion of the tragedy. He recited in detail what he saw, and when cross-examined he admitted that he did not see Col. Parsons' hands and could not say what demonstrations he made with them

before Goodman began firing. The defense are following out closely the line of self-defense that has been already indicated. This is the claim that Mr. Goodman, before he fired at Col. Parsons, said a movement on his part indicated that he in-tended to draw a revolver. The whole detended to draw a revolver. The whole de-fense seems to hinge upon this, Tom Branch and Ed Brown, two other servants, at Gladys Inn, made statements in partial corroboration of Moody's tes-

imony.

A point that the government dwells upon also is the statement that Goodman snapped his pistol after Parsons had fallen. The defense has shaken, in a great measure, this testimony.

The other testimony this morning was including the property of the letter of the lett

which Parsons wrote to General Manager Stevens of the Chesapeake and Onio, reflecting upon Goodman's character, will probably be introduced this afternoon.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. Peixoto to Seine the Missiones Terri-

tory-Crisis in Uruguny. NEW YORK, August 9.-A special dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, says: An English firm has made a proposal to the Chilean government to purchase the warships the Esmeralda, the Cochrane, the

Condell and the Lyrch for the Chinese. The offer was not entertained. All judges in the republic have been notified of the new amnesty law.

A correspondent at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, sends word that Brazilian cavalry are moving toward the Missicres territory, and that dent Peixoto explains this by ing his intention to take possession of it, since he knows that President Cleveland's decision on the arbitration will prove favor-

able to Brazil.
Word came from Buenos Ayres that Col. Word came from Buenos Ayres that Col. Vasco Martines and 700 rebel followers, in a starving condition, have crossed the border from Brazil into the province of Corrientes, pursued by loyal Brazillan troops. He says that Gen. Saravia made, a great error in dividing his forces, and he thinks President Peixoto's army has been victorious all along the Rio Grande border.

New Peruvian Cabinet. LIMA, Peru, August 9.-It is probable that the new cabinet will be made up as follows:

Minister of the interior, Senor Chacaltana; foreign affairs, Manuel Irigoin; war, Rufino Torrico; justice, Enrique Riva Agucto; finance, Nicanor Carmona.

The board of vigilance and public credit has offered its resignation to congress in consequence of non-compliance by the government with the laws relating to the interral debt appropriation.

Crisis Imminent in Uruguay. NEW YORK, August 9.-A dispatch fro Montevideo, Uruguay, says: The president and ex-president are defying the people. A cabinet crisis is imminent, and a popular

FOUGHT FIRE FOR HOURS.

A Night of Terror at Anoka, Minn,

Gifford, Ill., Flame Swept. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 9.-A special to the Journal from Anoka, Minn., says; Last night was a night of terrer. Three incendiary fires were set, and the city turned cut on guard. A vacant house was burned, and a \$15,000 fire in Page's lumber yard was put out after a struggle from midnight to daylight. Aid was called for from Min-

neapolis, and a special train was sent with two trucks of hose. RANTOUL, Ill., August 9.—The town of Gifford, seven miles east of here, was al-most swept away by flames, which started at 2 o'clock this morning. Two grain ele-vators, the Illinois Central depot and almost the entire business portion of the town is in ashes. As communication by telegraph and telephone is cut off, the entire facts cannot

WITHDRAWN FROM ARIZONA.

to Be Kept on Guard for a White. DENVER, Col., August 9.-Gen. McCook

nas withdrawn all troops from service along the line of the Southern Pacific road in Arizona. In view of the firing upon soldiers at New Castle, it is not likely that the Colorado or New Mexico troops will be

NEW CASTLE, Col., August 9.—The excitement over the hooting at a United States soldier guarding the Midiand bridge was intensified last night by the firing of a shot by some unknown person at First Sergeant McKane. The bullet struck just in front of him. The soldiers were in arms at the court of the struck space, was made or.ce, and a thorough search was made without finding the would-be murderer.

The militia think they have located the party that did the shooting. The remainder of the company, consisting of fifteen men, have been ordered here to reinforce the

MOROCCO'S NEW CRUISER.

First Foreign Built Warship in Over a Hundred Years.

NEW YORK, August 9 .- A dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, says the new sultan, Abdul Azis, has dispatched his confidential agent, Brisha, to Italy to receive and bring ack the cruiser built there for Morocco. It was warship will be the first late sultan. The warship will be the first late sultan. The d to the Moorish foreign-built craft acc. The second navy in more than 100 years, proclamation from the sultan, who is proclamation from the sultan, who is read in the Mosques Hierarchy. Everything is quiet throughout the empire.

NEW YORK, August 9 .- Charles Miller, awaiting trial for the murder of August